

FEB 1952 51-4AA

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China/Korea

DATE DISTR. 9 November 1952

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military Information, Chinese
Communist Forces in Korea

NO. OF PAGES 3

25X1

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

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Western Front Command Headquarters

1. In late June 1952 headquarters of the Western Front Command of the Chinese Communist Volunteer Army was in an area 3 kilometers in circumference at approximately 125-48, 38-25 (YC-448543). In the area were 32 office buildings, each 14 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 2 meters above the ground; these buildings were in three separate lines, 10 meters apart. About 70 meters northeast of the office buildings were eight caves, used for billeting guards. The guard post was in a barracks 4 meters long, 2 meters wide, 1.8 meters high, about 40 meters northeast of the office buildings. About twenty civilian houses in the guard post vicinity had been taken over by the headquarters, and communicating trenches had been constructed around the office buildings and guard post.
2. In late June, 1,500 men were at the headquarters.¹ Fourteen guards, each

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armed with an M-1 rifle, a Japanese-army rifle, a sub-machine gun, or a Soviet rifle, surrounded the headquarters compound. Three Chinese Communist military policemen checked passers-by at a point southwest of the compound.

3. In late June equipment at the headquarters included 7 Soviet anti-aircraft guns, 25 heavy machine guns, and 35 light machine guns, including 15 Japanese light machine guns.

Supply Unit of the 91 Regiment

4. In late June, the Regimental Supply Unit of the 91 Regiment, 31 Division, 12 Army comprised a headquarters of 10 men, a litter company with 104 men, a transportation company with 106 men, and a labor team of 90 men. The headquarters was at approximately 127-37, 38-27 (CT-794573), and the litter company at approximately 127-36, 38-28 (CT-785580).
5. The litter company transported wounded soldiers from the front lines to the headquarters of the 91 Regiment, which was at approximately 127-38, 38-27 (CT-807570). From there the wounded were moved to the division headquarters by truck or litter and then to field hospitals.
6. Military supplies arrived at divisional headquarters from Yangdok (126-38, 39-13) (BU-9643), where they had arrived from Manchuria by way of Antung or Manp'ojin (126-17, 41-09) (BA-7259). The supplies were transported from divisional headquarters by train or truck to regimental headquarters, and then the Transportation Company transported them to the front lines.
7. The labor team, which was established in early September 1951, constructed supply storage units and during combat assisted the transportation company.
8. The daily food ration per person was 750 grams of grain, to which was added soybean curd, dried bean curd, soybean buds, seaweed, canned meat, peanuts, and dried shrimps.

27 Army

9. In early June the 27 Army, 9 Army Group, was commanded by P'ENG Te-ch'ing (1756/1795/3237), with TS'ENG Ju-ch'ing (2582/1172/3237) as political commissar, LI Yüan (2621/0337) as chief of staff, SUN Tuan-fu (1327/4551/1133) as commander of the 81 Division, and P'ENG Hui (1756/6540) as deputy commander of the 81 Division. The headquarters of the 27 Army was 5 kilometers east of Hwanam-ni (127-00, 39-16) (CU-2748), and the headquarters of the 81 Division was at Kumdong-ni (127-12, 39-16) (CU-4547).²
10. In early June the total strength of the 27 Army was 45,000 men,³ 32,000 of whom were combat personnel. Of the total strength, 7 percent were men between the ages of 15 and 17; 75 percent were between the ages of 18 and 24; and the remainder were between 24 and 40 years of age. Thirty-five percent of the total number of men were affiliated with the Chinese Communist Party, thirty percent with the Youth Corps, and the remainder with various other groups. Ninety percent of the men higher than platoon leaders in rank were affiliated with the Chinese Communist Party. All commanders and key personnel higher than battalion commander in rank were regular members of the Chinese Communist Party and were with the former Chinese Communist 8 Route Army. Former Nationalist soldiers comprised 35 percent of the total strength, former 8 Route Army members comprised 15 percent, and the remainder were new recruits who had received three to four months of training.

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11. Since July 1951 heavy weapons units of the 27 Army had been reinforced by 40 percent. In early June 1952 each artillery regiment had the following heavy weapons: 13 guns in the field artillery battalion; 14 guns in the howitzer battalion; and 18 guns in the anti-tank gun battalion. About 70 percent of these weapons were made in the United States and had been captured from the Nationalist Army and on the Korean front; the remainder were Soviet or Japanese weapons.

354 Regiment, 118 Division

12. In late July, the 354 Regiment, 118 Division, 40 Army, was at approximately 126-49, 38-00 (CT-071096). This infantry regiment had a strength of 3,100 men. Subordinate units of the 354 Regiment were three infantry battalions and an artillery battalion.
- a. Each infantry battalion comprised three infantry companies, a heavy weapons company, a managing office, and an independent communications platoon.
 - b. The artillery battalion comprised a heavy artillery company, a recoilless artillery company, an anti-aircraft artillery company, an independent stretcher company, and an independent communications company.
13. The artillery battalion was equipped with 6 anti-aircraft guns, 9 recoilless guns, and 6 x 120-mm. mortars. In each heavy weapons company were 3 x 82-mm. mortars, 2 recoilless guns, and 6 heavy machine guns. Each infantry company was equipped with 2 x 60-mm. mortars and 2 x 90-mm. rocket launchers. In each infantry battalion were 18 light machine guns.
14. In late June code names used were the 1 Company for the 1 Battalion; the 3 Battalion for the 354 Regiment; the 218 Unit for the 118 Division; and the 50 Unit for the 40 Army.

Chinese Communist 3017 Infantry Unit

15. In late May the Chinese Communist 3017 Infantry Unit, a well-organized division with a strength of approximately 10,000 men, was on both sides of the Pukhan-gang about four kilometers southwest of Sinanjung-ni (127-43, 38-38) (CT-8876). It had been there since late December 1951 when it had been replaced on the central front.
16. The 3017 Infantry Unit was equipped with 12 x 76-mm. flat-trajectory guns, 12 x 45-mm. flat-trajectory guns, 8 x 120-mm. mortars, more than 50 motor vehicles, and more than 100 horses and carts. Each soldier's daily ration consisted of 500 grams of rice, 500 grams of miscellaneous grains, 100 grams of soybean cake, 100 grams of soybean oil, and 200 grams of vegetables. The soldiers were fed pork occasionally and were adequately supplied with cigarettes. Morale among the officers was high, and soldiers whose morale was not so high received daily lectures from the officers.

1. Comment. [] observed only 1,500 men at the headquarters, he believed that possibly 3,500 men were stationed there.
2. Comment. [] reported the 27 Army in Korea in August, and FEC tentatively accepted the 27 Army in the vicinity of Hwanam-ni (127-00, 39-16) (CU-2748) in August.
3. Comment. In early August the aggregate strength of the 27 Army was 30,887, according to FEC.

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